

the public opinion of the day to find that there was no effective resistance to its acceptance.<sup>17</sup> There is evidence, twenty years later, that the Inquisition "had not been universally accepted with alacrity, but the few instances which we find recorded of refusal show how generally it was submitted to." The institution was in full vigor in Italy, but not beyond the Alps, "yet this was scarce necessary so long as public law and the conservative spirit of the ruling class everywhere rendered it the highest duty of the citizen of every degree to aid in every way the business of the inquisitor, and pious monarchs hastened to enforce the obligations of their subjects/" "It was not the fault of the church if a bold monarch like Philip the Fair occasionally ventured to incur divine vengeance by protecting his subjects."<sup>18</sup>

257. Dungeons. It is evident that the lust of blood was educated into the mores by public executions with torture, by obscene adjuncts, by inhuman sports, and by public shows. Cruelty and inhumanity in civil cases were as great as under the Inquisition. A person apprehended on any charge was imprisoned in a frightful dungeon, damp, infested by rats and vermin, generally in chains, and he was often forced to lie in a constrained position. This was a part of the policy which prevailed in the administration of justice. It was intended to break the spirit and courage of the accused. Confinement was solitary, and various circumstances besides pain and hunger were brought to bear on the imagination. It was the rule that every accused person must fast for eight or ten hours before torture. The dungeons were often ingenious means of torture. There was one in the Bastille at Paris, the floor of which was

conical, with  
the point downwards so that it was impossible to  
sit, or lie, or  
stand in it. In another, in the Chatelet, the  
floor was all the  
time covered by water, in which the prisoners must  
stand.<sup>2</sup>

258. The yellow crosses. One of the penalties  
inflicted by  
the Inquisition causes astonishment and at the  
same time shows  
how thoroughly the mass of the population were  
on the side of  
the Inquisition until the fifteenth century.  
Persons convicted of

<sup>1</sup> Lea, *Inquis.*, I, 224, 309-313, 322, 327-330, 337-342.

<sup>2</sup> Lacroix, *Middle Ages*> I, 407; Flade,  
*Inquisitionsverfahren*, 86.